

35 CENTS A YEAR  
4 CENTS A COPY

ENTERED AT 2ND CLASS  
POSTAL RATES

# THE YOUTH'S REALM

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF WHOLESOME LITERATURE  
FOR YOUNG AND OLD

PUBLISHED BY  
A. BULLARD & CO.

446 TREMONT ST.  
BOSTON :: MASS.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER, 1902.

NO. 9.

On the top of a cottonwood tree  
There dwelt once a crow, Jimmy C.  
His family of six  
In a nest made of sticks  
Were happy and cozy and free.



In a neat little house down the hill  
There lived a boy—Birdsnesting Bill.  
He climbed that tall tree  
And frightened Jim C.  
And threatened the children to kill.



The kindly young giant, Ah Grim,  
And Jack of the Beanstalk with him,  
Caught Bill at the nest,  
His jacket they dressed  
And hung him up on the moon's rim.

## Pope's Fight At Bull Run

### A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

August 29-September 1, 1862

[Copyright, 1902, by G. L. Kilmer.]

**P**LAINLY the battle of Second Bull Run, or Manassas, on Aug. 29 and 30, 1862, was not fought according to plan by either army. Battles rarely are fought as planned, although the generals are usually reluctant to admit the fact.

The pivot upon which the battle turned was Stonewall Jackson's corps.

The morning of Aug. 29 Jackson found his column cut off from the main body of Confederate forces. The road between him and Longstreet's command, with which Lee was marching, lay in the hands of the enemy. He gave up trying to march to meet Longstreet and literally hunted cover. Longstreet was marching from the west to unite with Jackson, and Jackson the day be-

fore had been marching to the west to shorten the distance between his corps and Longstreet's. Late on the 28th he stumbled into a fight which showed that the Federal army under General John Pope was moving in strong columns all around him. In fact, the morning of Aug. 29 Jackson was in a trap.

For two days Jackson had "felt" the Federals on the west of his line, but the 29th they appeared to be massed on the east of him, and to the east he faced. All Jackson wanted was to be let alone until Longstreet arrived on the field. The better to keep the enemy at arm's length he formed his soldiers behind an unfinished railroad embankment which extended northeast and southwest across the historic Warrenton pike on the western borders of the old battlefield of 1861.

At the beginning of the two days' battle the aim of Pope was merely to destroy Jackson, who had recklessly been exposed to the whole Federal army. Jackson's aim was to hold his ground until help came, and the aim of Lee and Longstreet was to succor Jackson. The ball opened on the 29th with a fierce artillery duel. Pope wanted to shell Jackson's men out of their stronghold, but Jackson had plenty of guns and ammunition. While the gunners worked away at long range Pope tried to find a weak spot in Stonewall's line. He thought he saw it on the Confederate left, but when his infantry tried to rush the embankment there they were hurled back by artillery fire.

One point in the railroad embankment was impregnable. This was a long deep cut where the banks were steep on both sides. The cut was reso-



lutely attacked by the Federal brigade led by General Cuvier Grover about the middle of the afternoon. With a line of 1,500 men Grover marched down a gentle slope toward the track and across an open. Not a shot was fired by the troops until close to the enemy. In front of the cut the First South Carolina regiment had been lying in wait all day. At the advance of Grover's men the Carolinians fell back into the cut and waited for the Federals to come on. Grover's men leaped down the bank, and the First Massachusetts lined up in front of the Palmetto boys.

Beginning with a rifle duel, the struggle waxed closer until at last the assailants and defenders were only ten paces apart and fought with swords, pistols, bayonets and clubbed muskets. Grover was finally driven back with a loss of one-third of his command. The Carolinians mustered but 283 men at the beginning of the fight and lost 143 killed and wounded.

It was about the hour of Grover's repulse from the railroad cut that Longstreet's column put in an appearance on the flank of Jackson. All day during the march to save Jackson Longstreet had heard the guns of the battle along the railroad. Federals were encountered at every step. Longstreet placed batteries in position only to have them fired upon by Federals, and every show of infantry force was met by a similar display on the Yankee side. Toward nightfall Jeb Stuart's watchful cavalry brought word to Longstreet that a large force of Federals was marching against his right flank. Finally Longstreet gathered up his brigades and sent them after the scattered batteries and regiments of the enemy, and there was a general retreat, ending at dark. Lee had urged Longstreet to attack everything in sight, but his lieutenant was cautious about rushing upon an unknown force and after his experiments of the afternoon reported that the attack had better be delayed until the morning of the 30th. With this in view, he called back his advance lines and went into bivouac.

When Pope saw that Longstreet's troops were falling back, he telegraphed to Washington that he had scored a victory and the Confederates were retreating. The day had opened with a similar retreat on the part of Jackson, but his retreat only went as far as the cover of the railroad cut. But if Pope was in a fog as to what the Confederates were doing, the case was no clearer across the lines. Longstreet and Lee supposed that Pope was actually maneuvering to fall back to Washington along the Warrenton pike, which bisected the field of operations.

There were two factors in the preliminary movements at Bull Run which the leaders on both sides didn't take into account until the plans of both had been upset. Pope didn't know of the coming of Longstreet, and Lee and Longstreet knew nothing of Fitz-John Porter's Federal corps off on the flank of Longstreet. These new factors made the fighting of Aug. 30 irregular, bloody and for the most part useless for the Federal army. Well would it have been for Pope had he done what Lee and Longstreet supposed he would do the night of Aug. 29, retreated to Washington. He would have saved his army and had another chance at Lee.

Longstreet's entrance into the decisive fighting of Second Bull Run was on Aug. 30. It was sudden and dramatic, and it took years of comparing notes to settle the exact time and manner of it. The celebrated case of Fitz-John Porter, one of the most noted in the history of courts martial, turned upon the arrival and participation of Longstreet that day.

As a finishing blow to Jackson, Pope late the 30th of August ordered Porter to attack the right flank of Jackson's line at the railway. Two divisions of Porter moved to the charge, leaving the extreme left unprotected except for the Federal battery of Hazlett and his supports, the demibrigade of G. K. Warren. Warren had but 1,000 men, the Tenth New York zouaves on the skirmish line and Duryee's zouaves guarding the battery. Porter and Warren supposed that the only foe in front was the troops of Jackson, but Longstreet was there with 30,000 fresh men. He brought them in on a wide circuit, striking Porter's flank.

Suddenly this new enemy dashed upon the Tenth New York, which fell back across the front of Duryee's line, masking its fire. Warren told Hazlett of the danger to his guns and ordered Duryee's men to retreat, but this last order was not heard on the line, for the soldiers had already begun to shoot at the swarming Confederates. Meanwhile Hazlett took his guns away, and what was left of Duryee's gallant band retreated. But in making that brief stand the zouaves met with a loss in killed unparalleled in the whole war. There were 3 officers and 83 men killed outright and 7 officers and 163 men wounded. Of the wounded 33 died on the field, making a total death roll of 119.

Porter's column was no match for Longstreet's, being outnumbered two to one, but the main resistance to Longstreet came from that corps, and the verdict of history is that Porter saved Pope's army from annihilation. Supposing still that he had Jackson alone and surrounded, Pope continued all day the 30th to hurl his soldiers against the line on the railway. It is no exaggeration to say that the embankment behind which Jackson's men lay vomited bullets in a ceaseless stream. Again and again the Federals charged up to the railway cut as Grover's brigade had done the day before. Sometimes the soldiers fought with sticks and stones.

The valor of the Federals who charged Jackson was matched by Longstreet's veterans who assailed Pope. It was the Eighteenth Georgia regiment which met Duryee's zouaves. The Georgians swept on over the pros-



trate zouaves and charged through two Federal batteries, being held up at last by two of Porter's regiments.

Night ended the battle the 30th, and then for the first time Lee thought of cutting Pope's army off from Washington. Jackson gathered up his wounded and started forward to intercept Pope's retreat at Chantilly, east of the battlefield. But Pope had anticipated the attack on his road of retreat. Kearny, the one armed hero, was at Chantilly. As night came on the 1st of September both sides had planned an attack next day. Kearny rode out alone to reconnoiter the enemy's lines. Being challenged by a Confederate picket, he answered, "Don't shoot!" wheeled his horse about and at that instant was struck by a bullet which ended his brave career.

Jackson made no attack, and Pope's army marched on to Washington, having lost all but honor.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

## AFTER THE FACT

By W. PETT RIDGE

Copyright, 1902, by W. Pett Ridge

"THIS is first class," said Miss Parley in a warning tone. "If you're third, miss," replied the man with the clumsy bag, blundering into the compartment, "you'd better hop out."

The 6:56 p. m. started, and, having put his bag in the corner, he turned, leaning half of his body out of the window and holding his bowler hat with one hand. Miss Parley, well dressed in furs, with a demure bonnet appropriate to her age and manner, glanced through the window at the face and shivered.

"He's lost it," remarked the man, turning to her, and, looking out again, he swore softly at the rushing wind. When the train had said goodbye to the Chiselhurst houses and had entered the tunnel, he brought himself in and stumbled back to the corner, where he sat near to the awkwardly filled bag, half covering it with his coat.

"I never had a pal yut," he said as the train went clamorously, "what I could trust."

"I beg your pardon?" said Miss Parley, with courtesy.

"I say," he repeated, raising his voice, "that I never yut come across the man what I could say to, 'You're as good as what I am.' There isn't a single one of 'em but what's got some fault."

"Few of us here below are perfect," said Miss Parley sententiously. "Sin comes natural to us poor mortals and"—

"I can't 'elp your troubles," interrupted the man. "What I want is a bit of your assistance."

"I am strongly opposed," said the middle aged lady, with great decision, "to indiscriminate charity. I will give you a note to the secretary of the"—

"I know your sort," he remarked acutely—"give away every bloomin' thing except gifts; find out what poor people want and see they don't get it. Ho, yes! I've met crowds like you. Fortunately I don't want your 'elp, as you understand it. All I want is a bit of common courtesy."

"I trust," she said politely, "that I am not wanting in that."

"I 'ope, too, that you're pretty well supplied." The train came out of the tunnel into the open evening mist, and the cloud disappeared from the win-

dows. "See this yer bag?"

Miss Parley adjusted her pince nez and inspected it. It was an odd bag, with a leather handle at each hand. The contents bulged unevenly. The surface bore some European labels which it seemed might have been removed from other luggage, for they did not stick with confidence.

"I," said Miss Parley, with caution—"I must confess that I do see that bag."

"Ah," remarked the man ironically, "now I can tell I'm dealing with a smart person. Now I know that I can rely on you for doin' what I want you to do in a 'ighly intelligent manner. Are you goin' to Cherring Cross?"

"I am," replied Miss Parley.

"Thought so. Got no luggage, 'ave you?"

"I am only going to a meeting," explained Miss Parley, stroking the fur of her muff, "and naturally I have no luggage."

"I'm not blamin' of you," said the man generously. "It makes your work



He partly jumped and partly fell out, all the easier. This bag contains— Are you fond of kids?" he asked suddenly.

"I adore children."

"Very well, then," he said, with a relieved air. "This bag contains presents for my youngsters."

"Have you many children?"

"Tons of 'em," said the man.

"How charming!"

"You ain't seen 'em," he said grimly.

"Be that as it may, this bag contains presents for 'em. I've got to get out at Waterloo."

"Waterloo," said Miss Parley, "is the station before you get to Charing Cross."

"You do know somethin'," remarked the man admiringly. He took off his neckerchief and fixed on a collar high and rather white. The change altered his appearance greatly. "I've got to get out at Waterloo. You're goin' to Cherring Cross. Now, do you mind leavin' this bag for me in the cloak-room there under—say your name and a number?" Miss Parley contracted her forehead momentarily and pursed

her lips. "Otherwise," he went on, earnestly and pathetically—"otherwise six little 'eads 'll lay 'emselves down on their white pillers tonight cryin' 'emselves to sleep; six little 'eads, all curly ones, 'll be full of sorrer and gnashin' of teeth; six little 'eads 'll"—

"For the sake of the dear children," said Miss Parley, "I will do as you wish. Here is my card. I'll put a number upon it. What number shall I write?"

"Put 1066," he said, leaning across interestedly—"date that good old bloom-in' Wellington won the battle of Waterloo."



"Ten sixty-six," she repeated as she wrote. "There, my man. You can send for it with that card, and the dear little children will not be disappointed."

"Bless their 'earts," he said, taking the card.

When the train rattled presently across the bridge into Cannon street, the man gave a very fair imitation of paternal feeling. He dabbed at his eyes with a white speckled blue handkerchief; he shook his head pathetically. As the train backed out of the station he lifted the heavy bag to the side where Miss Parley was sitting.

"Any slight expenses, miss, that you might be put to?"

"Don't mention that, my man. For the sake of the dear little ones I would take almost any trouble."

"I'll be called for about 11 p. m.," he said, "by a lady friend. In fact," he added, with a burst of frankness, "the lady I'm engaged to, if you must know."

"But the children?"

"Oh," he said readily, "I'm an adjective widower."

Miss Parley trembled a little. The man muttered to himself a reproof for his carelessness of speech. The train slowed up at Waterloo, and he opened the door and put his head out. Instantly he turned and, rushing toward the other door and growling an earnest warning to her, partly jumped and partly fell out on the ballast. Miss Parley looked out as she pulled this door to and saw him hobbling cautiously in the dusk by the side of the train.

"I thought," she said, with great shrewdness, "that he was not really first class."

Then Miss Parley took out her plump purse and prepared to do something of an extremely ingenious nature—extracted from the purse six bright shillings, loosened with some difficulty as the train went once more across the Thames the straps that held the lumpy bag together, opened the bag and slipped the silver coins within. At that same moment she screamed.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed Miss Parley affrightedly.

She made all haste with fingers that trembled to refasten the straps and had scarcely done this when the train arrived at Charing Cross. There an active young porter who knew her by sight jumped in, shouldered the heavy bag and was trotting along the platform before Miss Parley had time to recover her breath.

"Four wheeler, lady?" asked the alert porter over her shoulder.

"No, no!" she panted, hastening after him.

"Right you are, lady," he said cheerfully. "You want to leave it in the cloakroom?"

It occurred to Miss Parley's heated, perturbed mind that this perhaps would be the most convenient course to pursue.

To summon the chief inspector; to become the center of a suspicious, critical ring of passengers; to explain that she had accepted the care of a bag containing, as the momentary glance had assured, silver goods of value that had evidently been stolen—this was really more than she could bear. Mr. Morlingham would be here, too, in a few minutes, for it was near to half past 7—Mr. Morlingham, who was a serious minded stockholder of Copthall Court, neither young nor middle aged, but betwixt the two, who had wooed Miss Parley with great respect for years and had for a hobby the restraint of crime and a general view of life that was in tune with that of Miss Parley. Mr. Morlingham was no man for such an emergency as this. He would only reprove her gently for having taken such grave responsibilities.

A disclosure meant police court proceedings, Old Bailey attendances—

"'Ere we are, lady!"

"Going to take a ticket for it?" asked the man on the other side of the counter.

"I'll leave it," she said determinedly, "in my name and the number, 1066."

"Bit lumpy, miss," said the cloakroom man.

"It has—it has something heavy inside," she stammered.

"Ah," remarked the cloakroom man as he affixed a label, "that accounts for it."

Mr. Morlingham brought news that the night was fine; that the hall was but the distance of three minutes' walk; that things were looking ominous in the east; that the only way to keep peace was to be prepared for war. Having reeled off these statements with indiscreet haste and thus exhausted his evening's stock, Morlingham appeared to find himself on arrival at the hall, so to speak, beached and unable to move in conversation until the tide returned with some similar remarks. They found seats on the crowded platform, neither in the mood for talk. Miss Parley checked a sigh now and again as she looked at the strange men and women who filled the body of the hall. They were mainly criminals, or at any rate affected to be so for the purpose of this meeting, and Miss Parley felt that, strictly speaking, her place was among them. Mr. Morlingham, content to be near the lady of his heart, content also to see in his hat the notes of a speech which he felt contained

some thoughts that came near in his opinion to being epigrams, sat with folded arms and did not observe Miss Parley's preoccupation of thought.

"Excuse me," she said presently. The chairman and the principal speaker, a judge, were coming on to the platform. The hall rose to its feet and cheered as though the dearest wish of its life was at length being gratified. "I wish to speak to the police inspector."

"Can I take a message, Jane?" asked Mr. Morlingham.

"No," said Miss Parley, with brusqueness. "Please stay where you are."

The inspector, seeing Miss Parley's attitude of appeal, met her half way on the platform. The hall, amused at this and having finished its applause, called on the inspector to lock her up. She was a well known character, shouted the hall humorously, and a perfect terror in the lane. Take her off to Bow, begged the hall, and if she became violent, why, give her the good old frog's march.

"I wish to ask you," said Miss Parley in a low voice, unconscious of the badinage, "what is the sentence usually given for—"

"Murder?" prompted the inspector.

"No, no! For what'd you call it?"

"Oh," said the inspector, "you mean shoplifting, madam?"

"I mean nothing of the kind!" she replied, with asperity. "I mean receiving goods!"

"Well knowing the same to be stolen?" said the inspector glibly. He passed his hand over his chin. "Let me see now, madam. What shall we say for the average? What do you say to three years?"

Miss Parley went blindly back to her seat as the chairman rose to introduce the judge to the meeting, a proceeding that was in some part superfluous. Three years—one, two, three! She had never before thought of three as a large number. There seemed a way out of the difficulty, and this was fortunate, but it made one tremble to think that one should be ever within sight of a fate so terrible. The obvious exit was never to allude to the incident to any one. That dreadful man

would send for it. The bag would thus disappear. No one need know the part that she had taken in the affair. The old judge was getting on with his speech, with an occasional joke of moderate strength that made the hall roar with ecstatic appreciation, and Miss Parley nerved herself to put aside the terrifying thoughts that oppressed her, with partial success, partial failure. A deplorable old hag sat in the front row below, interrupting the proceedings now and again by demanding cheers for herself. The pleasing thought occurred to Miss Parley that she might never lead a sedate, comfortable later life, but that she might finish in the type of the dreadful woman who was just then shouting, "Hooray for Patsy Maguire!" Pursuing this cheerful vein, Miss Parley succeeded, as the old judge resumed his seat, tearful at his own affecting oration, in accepting with fair equanimity a sentence of penal servitude for life.

"Would any one in the audience," asked the chairman, "care to give his



"Oh," said the inspector, "you mean shoplifting, madam?"

experience? I can spare five minutes before calling upon Mr. Morlingham."

Nobody rose at first, but when the deplorable old woman in the front row stood up then a dozen others started to compete for the honor. The old woman, called upon by the chair, said that she was as good as any other lady in Sardinia street and that if anybody dared to say a word against her public or her private character she would—Nevertheless Mrs. Maguire confessed, with tearfulness, but withal something of pride, to a life of wrongdoing that included crime from birdtaking to highway robbery. It was all the fault of the first step, said the old lady. The first step was fatal. Becoming interested, she declined to regard the chairman's call to order and had eventually to be removed from the hall. Morlingham in his speech took advantage of this and spoke severely of mistaken tolerance. Wrongdoers, said Mr. Morlingham, must be shunned. Any one participating in crime should not be recognized by decent folk. Wrongdoers must be ostracized. The other men on the platform coughed doubtfully at this, the argument being precisely opposed to the intent of the movement. Miss Parley sighed.

"Sure you are not out of sorts, Jane? That place was very close."

"I am quite well," said Miss Parley dolefully. She was in the Chiselmhurst train at Charing Cross, anxious for the train to start, anxious to get away from nearness to the terrible bag. She would have given something to know if it had been called for. "But I—I am just a little worried."

"Tell me," said Morlingham, with his

hand to his ear.

"I can't," she answered. "Not now, at any rate."

"If you were a wise woman," he said nervously, taking out his watch, "you would marry me."

"I have often told you that I do not want to marry," she said wearily.

"But," urged Morlingham, "I do."

"Stand away from the carriage," she said, with consideration in her tone. "The train is just starting."

"Write to me," he begged.

"It will be the same letter." Thank goodness, the train was moving at last, moving away from the bag!

"Alter the wording slightly this time," suggested Morlingham. He walked along with the train. "Make it less"—

"Stan' away, sir; stan' away!"

The alert young porter, scarlet faced and excited, pushed Morlingham aside, opened the door, jerked from his shoulder the large, lumpy bag down into the center of the compartment and closed the door again.

"You'd 'a' forgot it, lady," he gasped breathlessly, "if it 'adn't been for me!"

There was no escaping it. Miss Parley would have lifted it up and dropped it out of the window, but it was too heavy. At Chiselmhurst she stepped down briskly, closing the door, and the guard, discovering the bag, sent it after her to the cab by two men. As she drove home she could, by closing her eyes, see everything—capture of the burglar, his full confession, the bag traced, a preposterous explanation on her part that would be accepted by nobody. She would bury the bag at the end of her lawn that night. It would be impossible to sleep feeling that it remained in the house.

"I'm so sorry, miss," said the maid, meeting her in the hall.

"What have you broken now, Lambert?"

"Nothing broke, miss," said the maid regretfully. "Won't be nothin' left to break if we go on like this."

"Will you give the man some help with the heavy bag?"

The two lugged it into the hall.

"As I was sayin', miss"—

"Get me a spade, Lambert, and go off to bed quickly. Has cook gone?"

"Miss, you must please listen. There's been a burglary, and the best of your beautiful plate's gone, and"—

"Lambert," cried Miss Parley with sudden excitement, "help me to undo these straps!"

"Why," said the maid, with great relief, as the mouth of the large bag

gaped open, "you took 'em, miss, then?" Miss Parley loosened her cloak, took off her hat and felt inclined to dance. "And we've been frightened out of our lives nearly for nothing."

"Very absurd of you, Lambert."

"All the same, miss," remarked the maid as she took out the contents—"all the same, my opinion is—how badly they've packed 'em!—my opinion is that there ought to be no 'ouse without a man in it."

Miss Parley glanced thoughtfully at herself in a slip of mirror.

"I think perhaps you're right, Lambert. I shan't want a spade now. I'll write a letter instead."

#### The First Flags.

On the early flags the stars were arranged in a circle, but no rule was followed, and many old flags show the stars in the shape of the letters "U. S." It was finally decided, however, that the stars should be put on in regular rows, as at present. Each time a new state is admitted to the Union a new star is added to the field of Old Glory. There are now forty-five stars, with Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona clamoring for places in the field.



# THE YOUTH'S REALM,

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, for Both Young and Old.

PUBLISHED BY  
**A. BULLARD & CO.,**  
446 Tremont Street,  
BOSTON, - - MASS.

TERMS: 35c PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.  
SPECIAL EDITION, Heavy paper  
50c PER YEAR.

Entered at the post office, Boston, Mass., as  
second-class mail matter Jan. 16, 1897.

ADVERTISING RATES—  
10c per line, 90c per inch, 45c per 1-2 inch  
in advance. Forms close 15th of preceding  
month.

WORTH-REPEATING SERIES  
NUMBER 1.

## PECK'S BAD BOY

Revised, with the objectionable  
parts omitted.  
(To Be Continued.)

### CHAPTER XX.

HIS PA PLAYS JOKES.

"Say, do you think a little practical joke does any hurt?" asked the bad boy of the grocery man as he came in with his Sunday suit on and a bouquet in his buttonhole and pried off a couple of figs from a new box that had been just opened.

"No, sir," said the grocery man as he licked off the sirup that dripped from a quart measure from which he had been filling a jug. "I hold that a man who gets mad at a practical joke—that is, one that does not injure him—is a fool, and he ought to be shunned by all decent people. That's a nice bouquet you have in your coat. What is it—pansies? Let me smell of it?" And the grocery man bent over in front of the boy to take a whiff at the bouquet. As he did so a stream of water shot out of the innocent looking bouquet and struck him full in the face and run down over his shirt, and the grocery man yelled murder and fell over a barrel of ax helves and scythe snaths and then groped around for a towel to wipe his face.

"You condemn skunk!" said the grocery man to the boy as he took up an ax helve and started for him. "What kind of a golblasted squirt gun have you got there? I will maul you, by thunder," and he rolled up his shirt sleeves.



"You condemn skunk!"

"There, keep your temper. I took a test vote of you on the subject of practical jokes before the machine began to play upon the conflagration that was raging on your whisky nose, and you said that a man who would get mad at a joke was a fool, and now I know it. Here, let me show it to you. There is a rubber hose runs from the bouquet inside my coat to my pants pocket, and there is a bulb of rubber that holds about half a pint, and when a feller smells of the posy I squeeze the bulb, and you see the result. It's fun where you don't squirt it on a person that gets mad."

The grocery man said he would give

the boy half a pound of figs if he would lend the bouquet to him for half an hour to play it on a customer, and the boy fixed it on the grocery man and turned the nozzle so it would squirt right back into the grocery man's face. He tried it on the first customer that came in and got it right in his own face, and then the bulb in his pants pocket got to leaking, and the rest of the water ran down the grocery man's trousers leg, and he gave it up in disgust and handed it back to the boy.

"How was it your Pa had to be carried home from the sociable in a hack the other night?" asked the grocery man as he stood close to the stove so his pants leg would dry. "He has not got to drinking again, has he?"

"Oh, no," said the boy as he filled the bulb with vinegar to practice on his chum. "It was this bouquet that got Pa into the trouble. You see, I got Pa to smell of it, and I just filled him chuck full of water. He got mad and called me all kinds of names and said I was no good on earth and I would fetch up in state's prison, and then he wanted to borrow it to wear to the sociable. He said he would have more fun than you could shake a stick at, and I asked him if he didn't think he would fetch up in state's prison, and he said it was different with a man. He said when a man played a joke there was a certain dignity about it that was lacking in a boy. So I lent it to him, and we all went to the sociable in the basement of the church. I never see Pa more kittery than he was that night. He filled the bulb with ice water, and the first one he got to smell of his buttonhole bouquet was an old maid who thinks Pa is a heathen, but she likes to be made something of by anybody that wears pants, and when Pa sidled up to her and began talking about what a great work the Christian wimmen of the land were doing in educating the heathen she felt real good, and then she noticed Pa's posy in his buttonhole, and she touched it, and then she reached over her beak to smell of it.

"Pa he squeezed the bulb, and about half a teacupful of water struck her right in the nose, and some went into her strangle place, and, oh, my, didn't she yell. The sisters gathered around her, and they said her face was all covered with perspiration and the paint was coming off, and they took her in the kitchen, and she told them Pa had slapped her with a dish of ice cream, and the wimmen told the minister and the deacons, and they went to Pa for an explanation, and Pa told them it was not so, and the minister got interested and got near Pa, and Pa let the water go at him and hit him on the eye, and then a deacon got a dose, and Pa laughed, and then the minister, who used to go to college and be a hazy and boxer, he got mad and squared off and hit Pa three times right by the eye, and one of the deacons kicked Pa, and Pa got mad and said he could clean out the whole shebang and began to pull off his coat, when they bundled him out doors, and Ma got mad to see Pa abused, and she left the sociable, and I had to stay and eat ice cream and things for the whole family. Pa says that settles it with him. He says they haven't got any more Christian charity in that church than they have in a tannery. His eyes are just getting over being black from the sparring lessons, and now he has got to go through oysters and beefsteak cure again. He says it is all owing to me."

"Well, what has all this got to do with your putting up signs in front of my store, 'Rotten Eggs' and 'Frowy Butter a Specialty?'" said the grocery man as he took the boy by the ear and pulled him around. "You have got an idea you are smart, and I want you to keep away from here. The next time I catch you in here I shall call the police and have you pulled. Now git!"

The boy pulled his ear back on the side of his head where it belonged, took out a cigarette and lit it, and after puffing

smoke in the face of the grocery cat that was sleeping on the cover to the sugar barrel he said:

"If I was a provision pirate that never sold anything but what was spoiled so it couldn't be sold in a first class store, who cheated in weights and measures, who bought only wormy figs and decayed codfish, who got his butter from a fat rendering establishment, his cider from a vinegar factory and his sugar from a glucose factory, I would not insult the son of one of the finest families. Why, sir, I could go out on the corner and when I saw customers coming here I could tell a story that would turn their stomachs and send them to the grocery on the next corner.

"Suppose I should tell them that the cat sleeps in the dried apple barrel, that the mice made nests in the prune box and rats run riot through the raisins, and that you never wash your hands except on Decoration day and Christmas, that you wipe your nose on your shirt sleeves and that you have the itch, do you think your business would be improved? Suppose I should tell the customers that you buy sourkraut of a wooden shoed Po-

### A Dry Land Yacht.

A yacht which sails on dry land is the novelty which may be seen on the great trackless plains of the Mojave desert, near Death valley. One day two young miners were trudging their weary way over the plain when a gust of wind struck them and blew away their hats. One of them suggested that if they had a wagon with sails on it they might overtake their hats or at least be able to travel faster than they could walk. Accordingly they set to work and built a low truck, on which they mounted two sails. Between their camp and their mine lay the smooth, hard surface of the plain, formerly the bottom of a lake, and they were soon able to manage their wheeled yacht so that they could make the trip in a few minutes. It is said that in favorable winds they can travel at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

### Arithmetic in Japan.

Do you know that the little ones of Japan, just as you do, become interested in arithmetic by seeing and feeling what a pretty thing a cone, a sphere or cylinder is when cut out of wood with a lathe. They also make outlines of solid figures out of straw, with green peas to hold the joints together, and the blind children have flat blocks with the Japanese letters raised upon them.

### AN UMBRELLA ROOF.

How to Make a Shady Nook Where You Can Play House.

This is how to make an open air playhouse of a large umbrella: Tie a strong piece of twine securely to the end of each of the ribs and tie the loose end of each piece of twine around the notch cut in a pointed wooden peg a short distance from its top. This will give an umbrella with a fringe of dangling pegs. Open the umbrella and



THE FRAME.

fasten the handle securely to a long, sharp pointed stick, binding the two together with strong twine. First run one end of the twine down the length

you intend binding, allowing enough to tie at the bottom; then commence binding at the top over all three—the umbrella handle, the twine and the stick. Wind the string around very tight, and when you reach the bottom tie the twine you hold to the loose end of the length under the wrappings. Examine carefully and be sure the handle does not slide or twist on the stick; then push the point of the stick down into the ground at the place decided upon for the playhouse. If you are not strong enough to erect the house by yourself, ask some companions to lend a hand and help sink the stick firmly in the earth. When this is accomplished, stretch out each length of twine in turn and drive the peg in the ground. You will need a wide ruffle of some kind of material long enough to reach around the outer circle of pegs when it falls from the umbrella. The stretched twine will hold the ruffle out, forming an odd little playhouse with a smooth, round

roof and drapery walls. Plait the ruffle and pin it on the umbrella with safety pins; also fasten it at the bottom to each peg. Newspapers pasted together and made of double thickness may take the place of woven walls if more convenient, but be careful in handling the paper, as it tears readily. The longer the pole the higher you make your house and the longer the strings must be, consequently the larger the house.—Demarest's Magazine.

## AN ALBUM



CONTAINING  
FOREIGN  
POSTAGE  
STAMPS



FREE TO

ALL; ALSO OUR  
illustrated PRICE LISTS of  
thousands of bargains in sets,  
packets, collections, etc.

AGENTS WANTED. 50 per cent

commission and Purchase Tickets good for our big U. S. album. A new plan worth investigating at once. Large variety of stamps to select from.

PACKETS etc. 75 all dif., Egypt etc., 15c. 125 all dif., 28c. 25 dif. Brit. Cols., N. Brunsw'k etc., 20c. 30 dif U. S. 25c. 105 foreign, some duplicates, Constantinople etc., 10c. 500 mixed for sheets, fine, \$1.00. 500 U. S., all obsolete, 30c. 1000 foreign, 25c. 50 rare Mex. revs., \$1. 20 Civil War revs. 45c. \*10 Cuba 12c. \*10 Pto. Rico, 14c. 11 Austria '91, 1 50k, 10c. \*4 Pto. Rico postals, 10c.



Climax illust. album, holding nearly 2500 stamps, 25c. Better one, 35c. A good album, 18c. One for U. S. only, 25c. International album \$1.50; full cloth, 2.50. Complete guide, "How to Collect Stamps," illustrated,

15c. Scott's catalogue, 53c. 150 Foreign Money Tables, 8c. Prices we pay for foreign stamps, illust. 8c. Prices we pay for nearly 275 U. S., 5c. Prices we pay for U. S. revs., 5c. The 3 cats., 12c. Prices we pay for U. S. coins, 8c. 12 Approval books ruled to hold 40 stamps, 10c. To hold 80, 15c doz. To hold 160, 20c doz. 40 Midget approval sheets to hold 1 to 10 stps, 10c. 25 Blank sheets to hold 25 stps, 10c. 12 sheets to hold 60 stps, 10c. Bx 1000 hinges already bent for use; something new; 10c. Gum paper 4c sheet. Perforation gauge with millimeter scale, 5c. Watermark revealer, 5c. Pocket microscope, 17c; with compass, 30c. 25 printed envelopes for packets of stamps, 7c; 100, 25c. 25 better envelopes, 9c; 100, 20c. 25 printed envcls. for coin collectors, 10c. Dealer's stock of stamps, albums, etc., \$1.15; better, \$2.65.

Buy of the publishers & importers and save money.

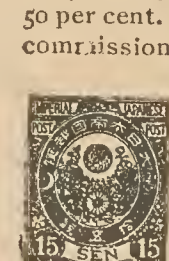


1000 HINGES

**A. BULLARD & COMPANY**  
446 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS.

BOYS  
AND  
GIRLS

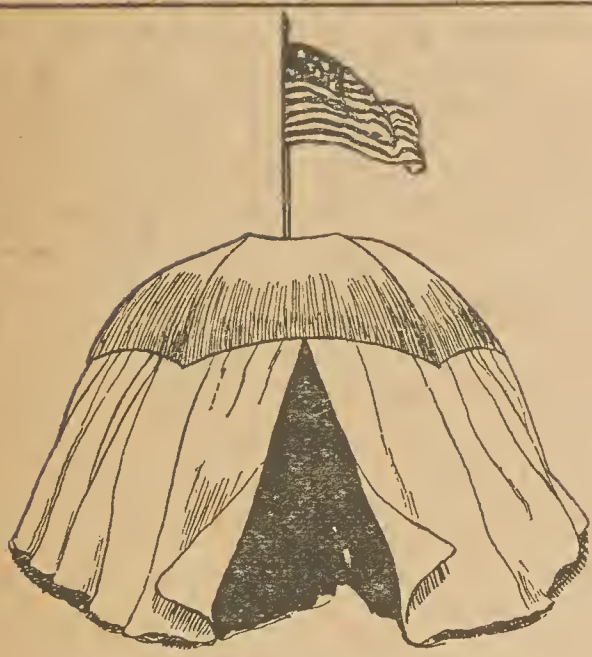
WANTED  
everywhere  
to act as  
agents for  
the Realm.  
50 per cent  
commission.



Send 8c for outfit and we will give you free besides, one package containing: 100 foreign stamps, Jamaica etc., 1 set 8 Japanese stamps, 1 pocket stamp album, 4 blank approval sheets, 1 sample best gum paper, 1 perforation gauge, 1 millimeter scale, 1 set 8 obsolete U. S. stamps and revs., and our bargain lists. Write at once before we withdraw this big offer.

**A. BULLARD & COMPANY**  
446 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS.





THE COMPLETED PLAYHOUSE.

**Too Big For a Little Boy.**

We had been invited to join a company who were to make the trial trip on a small steam yacht built for the use of one of our government inspectors. We were well under way when the young man who was engineer determined to play a joke on the small boy who was with us.

Just as the little fellow was about to take a drink of water from the large tin dipper, which had been provided for use rather than ornament on the boat, the man at the throttle pulled a rope which blew the whistle.

The boy dropped the dipper and ran crying to his mother.

"Why, Howard," she said, "you are surely not afraid of a whistle!"

"No," he yelled, "but that is too big a whistle for such a little boy!"—Detroit Free Press.

**Three Little Rules.**

Three little rules we all should keep  
To make life happy and bright—  
Smile in the morning, smile at noon,  
And keep on smiling at night!  
—Stella George Stern in St. Nicholas.



A marine engineer of Rochester, England, has patented a new system for steering twin screw steamships. His device, as described by the Scientific American, consists of a special throttle valve attached to each set of engines, the valves being connected by means of bell cranks and linkwork to a tiller.

When the tiller is resting centrally, an equal supply of steam enters each engine, but directly the tiller is deviated from its central position in either direction the throttle valve fitted to one set of engines reduces the supply of steam, so that the propeller actuated by that particular engine revolves more slowly, the rotary motion of the crew diminishing according to the degree to which the tiller is moved over.

**A Really Indigestible Thing.**

Of interest to goats, boys and other omnivora will be the following item contained in a letter to W. J. Thiselton-Dyer of Kew from a veterinary surgeon of Australia: "It may interest you," he says, "to know that the hairy linings of the fruit of the sweetbrier (*Rosa rubiginosa*) caused the death of a number of goats here by forming hairy masses which eventually completely stopped up the intestines. The goats were put on the land with the idea that they would eat down the briars and ultimately eradicate them, but the briars came out best and eradicated the goats."

**German Artificial Clay.**

Consul General Richard Guenther writes from Frankfurt: Artificial clay, according to German papers, is receiv-

ing increased attention abroad. This ceramic novelty, which is used for the manufacture of artificial stone, tiles, gutters, etc., is composed of sand, chalk, cement, liquid glue and petroleum. The substances are mixed in certain quantities, and a claylike mass results, which can be formed at pleasure and acquires an excellent degree of hardness by being subjected to heat.

**The Language of Letters.**

Two-thirds of all the letters which pass through the postoffices of the world are written by and sent to people who speak English, says Bradstreet's. There are substantially 500,000,000 persons speaking colloquially one or other of the ten or twelve chief modern languages, and of these about 25 per cent, or 125,000,000 persons, speak English. About 90,000,000 speak Russian, 75,000,000 German, 55,000,000 French, 45,000,000 Spanish, 35,000,000 Italian and 12,000,000 Portuguese.

**New Metal Invented.**

Considerable attention has been given to a new metal which is not a compound, but simply a molecular modification of aluminium similar to that which makes steel from iron. It is called evabrite, is as bright as silver and as stiff as steel. It is absolutely unoxidizable and cheaper than brass. When tested, it was found to be equal to every claim. The engineers recommend that evabrite be substituted for nickel and copper in telephone and telegraph apparatus.

**A Bicycle Invention.**

Two ingenious cyclists have collaborated to turn the handle bar into a gas generator for an acetylene lamp. The handle bar is divided into a water chamber and a carbide chamber, the two being connected by a pipe, and the flow of water being controlled by a valve from outside. In the center is a gas chamber having an outlet to feed the lamp.

**No. 210.—Concealed Fruits.**

James, your appearance is sudden.  
Laban, an ape is a species of monkey.  
Amy, find my cap, please.  
Every one was praising his conduct.  
Girls, come up, each one of you.

**No. 211.—Charade.**

"You THE WHOLE," said an irate father,  
And he locked the door and hid the key.  
"I THE WHOLE," said his young daughter,  
"But I'll spell it without the T."

She kept her word, and the baffled father  
At last forgave her and went to see  
How she fared, and they had for supper  
MY WHOLE, with bread and cake and tea.

**No. 212.—Word Squares.**

I.—1. A mosquito. 2. Pleasing. 3. Deeds. 4. An experiment or trial.  
II.—1. Absolved. 2. A bear. 3. A river in England. 4. Work to be done.

**No. 213.—Noted People.**

1. One whose duty it is to prepare food for the table was a famous English poet-ess.  
2. An American politician from 1815 to 1868 was covered with corns.  
3. Mary Mapes and Mary Abigail, American authoresses, both would suddenly start aside to escape.  
4. Asa, the American botanist, and Thomas, the English poet, both were aged when young.  
5. Seth, the American fish culturist, was young when he was old.

**No. 214.—Geographical Anagrams.**

To stare—A town in Egypt.  
As Peri—A large country in the west of Asia, once much more powerful than

at present.

On Ebro—A large island in the Indian ocean.

Dear Mia—A beautiful and fertile island in the north Atlantic ocean. It is particularly famed for its wine.

**No. 215.—Connected Hollow Diamonds.**

I.—1. A coal wagon. 2. To regard. 3. Break of day. 4. A small lizard.  
II.—1. To desire with expectation. 2. The eastern parts of the earth. 3. A period of time. 4. A winged insect.  
III.—1. Ancient Persia. 2. A cellular plant growing on trees. 3. An herb. 4. A large lake north of Ohio.

**No. 216.—Two Flowers.**

What two flowers are here represented?

**No. 217.—Word Puzzles.**

Make words, using a well known conjunction as the termination of each.  
To assume an upright position.  
Great, high in power, of a noble character.  
Mild and gentle in manner.  
A married man.  
A most useful member.  
To give orders.  
To ask with authority.  
To mark, as a sign of disgrace.  
Something to be told or done.

**No. 218.—Amputations.**

When rightly guessed, each word may be beheaded and curtailed and a word will remain.  
Amputate melts and leave to employ.  
Amputate a small, shrill pipe and leave in that case.  
Amputate fills with reverence and leave a pronoun.  
Amputate ciphers and leave anything, any part.

**No. 219.—Cities.**

A kind of steak—A city in Germany.  
Beautiful chinaware—A city in Germany.  
A toilet article—A city in Germany.  
A kind of roll—A city in Austria.

**Names Extraordinary.**

Recent calls for books at a library:  
Account of Monte Cristo.  
Across the Kontinent by Boles.  
Bula.  
Count of Corpus Cristi.  
Dant's Infernal Comedy.  
Darwin's Descent on Man.  
Feminine Cooper's works.  
Infelese.  
Less Miserable.  
Some of Macbeth's writings.  
Something in the way of friction.  
Squeal to a book.

**Key to the Puzzler.**

No. 202.—Easy Enigma: Bird.  
No. 203.—Picture Puzzle: Eben Holden.  
No. 204.—Word Changes: Note, nose, ear, arm, mouth, heart, earth.  
No. 205.—Charade: Verge, ill, Virgil.

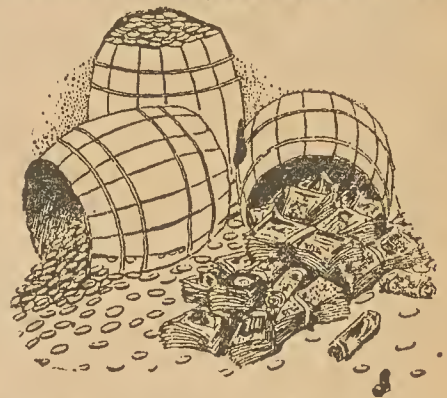
No. 206.—Definitions: Sentinel. Fire-side. Senior. Sovereign. Patient. Movement. Machinery. Weight. Posture.

No. 207.—Missing Rhymes: May, flying, today, dying. Sun, getting, run, setting. First, warmer, worst, former.

No. 208.—Hidden Tools: Hammer, gimlet, bit, level, adze, wrench, saw, file, brace, hatchet, screw.

No. 209.—Cats: 1. Cat-amount. 2. Cat-acomb. 3. Cat-nip. 4. Cat-tle. 5. Cat-echu. 6. Cat-kin.

A BIG OFFER



A BIG OFFER

**A Free Offer of 25 CENTS**

Is equivalent to the following proposition which we make you to-day. If you will send us the name and address of any reliable newsdealer in your town or neighborhood we will allow you for your trouble 25c towards a 35c yearly subscription to the REALM. That is, if you will send us the name and one dime, or 10c in unused stamps, we will send you, without any premiums, this paper for a whole year. Such an offer as this is not likely to last long, and as soon as this advertisement is withdrawn the offer will remain good no longer. Present subscribers may extend their subscriptions by remitting at once. Non-subscribers should embrace this opportunity to secure the REALM a whole year for only 10c, thus saving 25c by subscribing at once. Names of newsdealers in Boston and vicinity will not be accepted upon these terms. Send other names at once to **A. BULLARD & COMPANY**, 446 Tremont St., BOSTON, MASS.

**FREE GIFTS for girls, men and women who will sell The Little Giant Ink Powder to their friends at 5c per package.**

By simply mixing with water one package makes more than an ordinary ink bottle full of the best writing and copying ink (jet black) in the world. We trust you with 10 packages to start. When sold, send us the money and we will forward you any premium for selling 50c worth or we will send, on receipt of the above amount, a 2nd lot of powders, if you wish to earn a more valuable premium, giving you credit for your first remittance. Or, if you prefer, we will pay you a cash commission of 40 per cent, in place of a premium. Return all ink you cannot sell in 14 days.

For selling 2 to 10 packages, we give rare collections of postage stamps and many other things. For selling 8 pcks, a stamp album to hold 2000 stamps; for selling 12 pcks, 1000 asst. foreign stamps; for 20, Scott's Catalogue; for selling 10, big stamp and story paper one year. For selling various amounts we give typewriters, presses, rifles, cameras, telescopes, musical instruments, books, chemical wonder boxes, mineral collections, dynamos, watches, telephones, etc. Send for our complete, **ILLUSTRATED PREMIUM LIST** of hundreds of choice gifts, and 10 packages ink powder to sell. Address

**THE FAY CHEMICAL COMPANY,**  
BOX 82, STA. A, BOSTON, MASS.  
For our reliability we refer you to the Editor of this paper.

**A MILLION STAMPS TO BE GIVEN AWAY.**

If you will send us the names and addresses of young people in your neighborhood who are likely to be interested in the YOUTH'S REALM, we will send you a packet of stamps (our own selection) for your trouble. The more names, the more stamps; but the names must be new to us, and a 1c STAMP MUST be sent for return postage. Names from Boston and vicinity not wanted. Address us at once.

**A. BULLARD AND COMPANY**  
446 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Mention the REALM when answering advs.





# The STAMP REALM

A REGULAR MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT, CONTAINING THE  
LATEST STAMP NEWS OF THE WORLD



## ABOUT OUR MONTHLY CATALOGUE.



THIS catalogue does not price the stamps of any particular house. Its object is not to inflate the value of any issue a certain dealer may have control of, or diminish the value of the leading stamps of a competitor. Its purpose is to furnish the collector with a low-priced catalogue which shall reflect the actual state of the

home and foreign market—as nearly as possible where prices vary more or less according to different catalogues. The prices given are average prices for average specimens. Stamps of minor variety—of peculiarity of watermark, defective printing or slight change of color—are purposely left out as we consider the values given to such specimens as purely fictitious, and a description of them sure to perplex and discourage the average collector. In an attempt to simplify and make the catalogue intelligible to everyone, we have furthermore purposely omitted revenue, envelope, local and telegraph stamps and postal cards,

and passed lightly over all speculative surcharged issues, etc., in order that the legitimate adhesive postal issues might be given all the more prominence thereby.

The annual convention of the Amer. Phil. Assn. at Springfield on the 12th, 13th and 14th of August was a marked success. The Phil. Sons of America held their special meeting at Denver and the Nebraska Society in Omaha.

The publishers of the Standard Catalogue are getting ready their "advance sheets" and propose to issue the 1903 edition earlier than usual. The International album will hereafter be made in two books, one for the stamps of the 19th century, a smaller one for the stamps which have appeared in this.

All the remainders of the map stamps of the Dominican Repub. were burned in public to make way for the new issue.

During the illness of king Edward the demand for king's-head stamps was so great in England that prices were temporarily doubled.

A revolution now going on in Hayti will probably result in a new issue of stamps.

A new Cuban issue may appear soon.

## We are giving away 500 GAMES, TRICKS, PUZZLES, STORIES, RECIPE MANUAL ETC., ETC., FREE TO EACH PERSON.

Not one game or one trick to each person, but an assortment of the above making

500 for each person

and including—ILLUMINATED GAMES, such as Dominoes, Chess, Nine Men Morris, Fox and Geese, etc.; STARTLING TRICKS of Sleight of Hand for stage and parlor entertainment; chapter of CONUNDRUMS, the best you have ever seen; PUZZLES, with correct answers; STORIES for long evenings; Recipe Manual of trade secrets, telling how to make such articles as colored inks, glue, baking powder, bluing, paint, tooth powder, candy, etc. One of these recipes originally sold for \$100.00. You have an opportunity to get rich making and selling the articles described here. Also some choice cooking recipes and hundreds of other useful and entertaining devices, including the magic age card; how to memorize dates and numbers by a wonderful discovery invaluable to teachers and scholars; deaf and dumb alphabet; some good experiments; etc., etc. Just think of it,

500 OF THE ABOVE FREE TO

500 EACH PERSON

who sends only ten cents for a 3-months' trial subscription to our great paper for young and old. All we ask is that if you like the paper show it to your friends or speak a good word for us by way of an advertisement. This offer is to introduce ourselves to 100,000 new subscribers. If the above supply of games etc. become exhausted before you write to us, we will return your money. But we advise you to write at once to secure the above.

ADDRESS—  
REALM, Station A, Boston, Mass.

## THE MARKET A PRICE CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPS OF ALL NATIONS. COMPLETE TO THE DATE OF GOING TO PRESS. WRITTEN FOR THE REALM. TO BE CONTINUED.

First column of prices is for new stamps, 2nd for used. When two or more stamps are listed on one line the price to the right is for each stamp.

### FRANCE Continued

4c claret 2  
5c green, 5c yellow green 1  
10c lavender, 15c gray, 15c blue 1  
20c red, 25c blue 2  
20c blue 2  
25c red, 40c red, 75c carmine or violet 3  
25c yellow, 25c rose paper, 50c rose 1  
30c brown, 40c vermilion, 1F green 1



50c brown & lavender 2  
1F claret & olive, 2F vio & ylw, 5F ble & buff 2  
1902; as above, with minor changes. Prices, the same.

### Unpaid



1859-78.  
10c, 15c 10  
20c, 40c, 60c 10  
25c, 60c ble 20  
'81-94, 2nd cut.  
1c black 2  
2c " 3  
3c blk, 4c blk, 15c light green, 50c lilac 4  
5c blk, 10c blk, 15c blk 3  
5c blue, 10c bwn, 30c rose, 30c black 2  
20c blk, 50c blk, 60c blk, 30c red, 1F bwn 12  
1F rose, blk or bwn, 2F, 5F blk or brown

Newspaper (Journaux) 2c rose or blue

### FRENCH COLONIES



1859-62; 1c olive green 10  
5c green 15  
10c bistre 12  
20c blue 25  
40c orange 25  
80c rose 50



1882-6; 1c lilac blue 3  
2c bwn, 5 grn, 10c lavndr 2  
4c claret, 20c red 4  
15c ble, 25c rose 2  
25c ylow, straw paper 18  
30c bwn, 40c verm, 1F 22  
35c violet, 75c carmine 50

Unpaid. Type of unpaid stamps of France, but imperforate.

1884-94; 1c, 2c, 3c 4c, 5c, 10c, all blk 6  
15c, 20c, 30c, 40c, 60c, all blk, 2F, 5F 4  
5c light blue 4  
1c brown, 15c green 6  
30c red, 50c lilac, 60c brown, 1F rose



The above designs are used, with name at

bottom changed, for the following colonies:

Anjouan, Benin, Comoro, Dahomey, Diego Suarez, †Diego Suarez & Dependencies, French Congo, French Guiana (Guyane), French Guinea, French India (Etablissement de l'Inde), French Oceanica (Océanie), French Soudan, †Golf Benin, Great Comoro Islands (Grande Comoro) Guadeloupe, Madagascar, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Nossi Be, †Obock, Reunion, St. Marie de Madagascar, St. Pierre Miquelon, Senegal.

Prices for this type are as follows except countries marked †, where price is to be doubled.

1c blue	2	2
2c brown, buff paper	2	3
4c claret	3	3
5c green, greenish, 5c yellow green	4	3
10c lavender, 10c red	4	4
15c blue, 15c gray	6	3
20c red greenish	8	6
25c rose, 25c blue	10	3
30c brown, bistre	12	12
40c red, straw	15	15
50c carmine, 50c brown	18	18
75c violet, orange	25	25
1F bronze green, straw	35	35

### Provisionals and Special Designs.

The number of provisional stamps is almost countless, but many are speculative issues not collected by the majority. We list the more common varieties of provisionals and stamps of special design:

Alexandria 1900, 1c, 2c, 3c 2  
Caville 1900, 5c green, 10c lavender 4  
Canton (CANTON) 1c, 2c, 4c 2



Congo (French) 1900, 1c, 2c, 4c, 5c 3  
Djibouti. See Somali Coast.  
Guadeloupe, 3c on 20c 6  
5c on 1c 6  
Type '81 issue French

Cols. surchgd. 1c lilc, 2 bwn, 5 grn, 25 rose 5  
Offices in China (CHINE) '94, 10c, 25 rose 4  
Offices in Levant; '85-90, 1 pia on 25 " 2

2pia on 50c carmine 4

Obock, large, oblong; natives in sitting position; 1894; 1c black & rose 3  
2c violet & green 5

Port Said; 1900; 1c, 2c, 3c 2

Reunion surchgd. on '81 issue French Colonies; 1891; 1c lilc ble, 2c brwn 4  
4

Somali Coast; 1894; large, oblong; city view in center; 1c blk & claret 3

2c claret & black 4

4c brown & blue 6

5c green & red, 5c green & green 5

### FUNCHAL

1892-3; type of '92 issue Angra. Price same.  
1896-9; " '96 " " Price same.

### GAMBIA

1859-89; 1/2p orge, 1 red 12  
1/2p green 4  
2p orge, 2 1/2p blue 12  
2p rose, 3p blue, 6p blue 12  
3p slate, 4p brown 25  
6p green, 1S viol, 1S grn



1898; type 1891 issue British Honduras.  
1/2p gray green 3  
1p carmine 4  
2p orange, 2 1/2p blue 8  
3p, 4p, 6p, 1S 8  
1902; head Edward VII. 1/2p gn, 1 red 4  
2p orange, 2 1/2p blue 8  
4p viol & ble, 4p bwn & ble, 6p olive & rose  
1S lilac & green, 2S black & orange

### GERMANY

THURN & TAXIS (Northern District)  
1862-8; black on colored pap'r



1/4 sgr bwn, 1 sgr dk blue 30  
1/2 sgr flesh 1.25  
1.25 1.25  
1/2 sgr light ble, 2sgr, 3-gr 12  
1859-65; same on white paper.  
1/4 sgr red, 1/2 grn or ylw 18  
1/4 lilc, 1/2 green 15  
1sgr ble or rose, 3 brwn 12

2 sgr rose or ble 25  
5 sgr lilac, 10 sgr orange 18  
1866; same, rouletted in colored lines.  
1/4 sgr black, 1/2 orange, 1 rose, 2 ble 5  
1/2 sgr green, 3 bistre 10

THURN & TAXIS (Southern District)  
1852; black on colored paper.  
1kr green, 3kr blue 6  
6kr rose, 9kr yellow 6  
3kr dark blue 15  
1859-62; same on white paper.  
1kr green, 3kr rose 5  
6kr blue, 9kr bistre 12



1866; same rouletted in colored lines.  
1kr green, 3kr rose 4  
6kr blue, 9kr bistre 8

### NORTH GERMAN POSTAL DISTRICT.



1868; 1/4gr purple 10  
1/2gr grn, 1/2gr org, 2 ble 2  
1gr rose 1  
Similar; figure in oval.  
3kr rose 3  
1kr green, 7kr blue 10  
2kr orange, 18kr bistre 50

1/2s brown, no value in center 10  
Oblong; value in center.

Pen cancelled, 10gr gray, 30gr blue 40  
Official; 1870; oblong, value in octagon; black on colored paper.

1/4gr, 2kr, 3kr, 7kr 35  
1-3gr, 1kr 18

1gr used, 5c. 1/2gr, 2gr 8

### ALSACE & LORRAINE



'70; 1c olive, 5c grn 30  
10 brown 30  
2c red brown 1.50  
4c gray 60  
20c blue, 25c brown 85  
50  
The majority of these stamps on the market are reprints, selling for about 3c each, uncanceled.

### GERMAN EMPIRE.



'71 5; 1/4gr vio, 2 1/2 bwn, 7 ble 10  
2kr org, 9 bwn, 18 bistre 40  
5gr bistre, 1kr ylw grn 5  
1/2gr orge, 1gr rose 1  
1-3gr ylw grn, 2 ble, 3 rose 2  
2 1/2gr bwn, numeral in center 8  
9kr " " in cntr 15 30

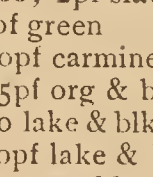
Pen cancelled; oblong; numeral in center; 10 gr gray, 30 gr blue 8



1875-80;  
3pf green 1  
5pf violet 1  
10pf rose 1  
20pf blue 1  
25pf orange 2  
50pf olive 2  
Oblong; value in center in oval; 2M lilac 2



1889-1900;  
2pf slate 2  
3pf brwn 2  
5pf grn 3  
10pf red 4  
20pf blue 8  
25 org, 50 bwn 1



1900; 2pf slate, 3 bistre 2  
5pf green 3  
10pf carmine, 20 blue 1  
25pf org & blk, 30pf ditto 2  
40 lake & blk, 50 purple & blk 3  
80pf lake & black 5  
Large, oblong; various scenes; 1M rose 40 5

2M, used, 10c. 3M, 5M  
1902; like 1900 but "Deutsches Reich" below. Price, the same.

### GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICES

China; name surchgd on '89 issue Germany.  
1898; 3pf, 5pf, 10pf, 20pf 8 8  
25pf, 50pf 25 25

1900; name schd on 1900 issue Germany  
3pf, 5pf, 10pf, 20pf 3  
25pf, 30, 40, 50, 80, 1M, 2, 3, 5M 40

German E. Africa. 1893; 2pes on 3 40  
3pes, 5pes, 10pes, 25pes 40

1896; "Deutsch-Ostafrika" on '89 is-  
sue Germany; 2pes, 3, 5, 10pes 10

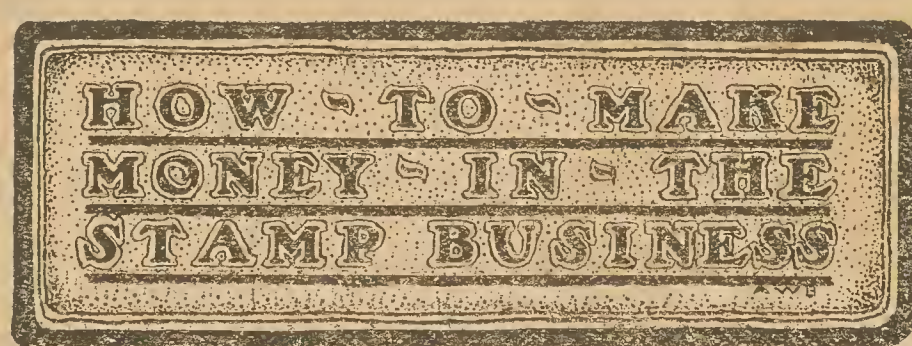
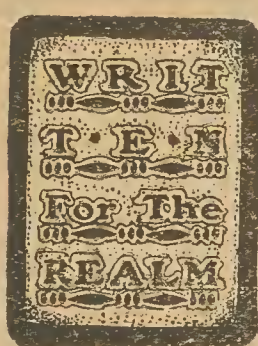
25pes on 50pf red brown 30 25  
1900; type 1900 issue Cameroons;  
2p bistre brown, 3p green 4

5p carmine 6  
10 p, 15, 20, 25, 40 p, 1R, 2, 3R

German New Guinea; "Deutsch Neu-Gui-  
nea" on '89 issue Germany.

3pf, 5pf, 10pf, 20pf 8





## BUYING STAMPS



A certain Smith had been chosen, by way of illustration, to act as "leading character" up to this point, and manage the stamp business in a small way in his own town and on his own hook. The idea of opening up an approval-sheet department and advertising for agents in other towns and in cities, is one which involves expense beyond Smith's means; so that it will be necessary to call a second party to the scene of action:

To organize a stamp company calls for a certain amount of capital at the start, for approval sheets or books must be bought or printed, also a price list with terms to agents, and envelopes, size 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  with name in corner and a request to "return if not called for" in five or ten days. Then return envelopes must be printed with address in bold type in the centre of the envelope. These should be a size smaller than the others (No. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ) so that they can be enclosed in the others when sheets are sent out to agents. Advertisements, calling for agents, must also be placed in journals, and incidental expenses met in addition to laying in a large stock of stamps.

Smith therefore calls on his old friend Brown and reveals his plan to him confidentially, inviting him to join a partnership. Brown has also had some experience in selling stamps and is fortunate enough to have a few dollars in his pocket besides, and a few stamps, so the two theretupon form a partnership under the name of "Smith and Brown" for the purpose of carrying on the stamp business on a larger scale. There is no license to get and the only formality to go through is to draw up on a sheet of paper a statement to the effect that Smith and Brown on a certain day have joined a partnership, that each will contribute an equal share (it is stated how much money and the value of the stamps each one contributes) and that the net earnings shall be equally divided. (Where both parties do not contribute equally the dividends usually are unequally divided.) Both sign their names to the document and a duplicate one is drawn up and signed so that each partner may have a copy. Then active operations begin.

The first and one of the most dangerous pitfalls in the way of the novice is in buying stock indiscriminately. It is the rock on which many a fine ship (partnership more appropriately) has been dashed to pieces. Almost all beginners (poor, generous souls) pay far too much for their stock, make nothing on their investment, and sooner or later close out or fail up. Don't, above all things, pay fancy prices for wholesale lots of stamps. If you can't make a fair profit on a stamp, don't buy it, no matter how fine you imagine it will look in your stock book or upon one of your choicest approval sheets. The expense of selling a stamp is so great—advertising it, handling it, wear, tear and possible loss of it, commission on it, and cost of stationery and postage

to send it away—that the original cost must be as small as possible. This is more certainly true of stamps than any other article we have in mind.

Stamps may be classed under three heads according to their value and scarcity.

First are the "continentals" or common stamps of Europe, used as filling for cheap packets, large variety packets, or to be given away for advertising purposes and to induce beginners to get started without expense. Although these stamps are listed in the catalogues at one cent each, they seldom sell at retail for more than ten cents per hundred or 30 cents per 1,000, and usually for less. The wholesale price in the United States for 10,000 to 100,000 lots is reasonable enough, but parties using half million lots or above do better, usually, to import the stamps direct from Europe. Wholesale dealers abroad furnish the stamps in 100,000 lots, selling them by weight, at prices which defy competition. In France, 10 kilos by weight average about 150,000 stamps. A thousand stamps weigh about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  ounces. It is best to purchase French stamps in France, Belgian stamps in Belgium, Swiss stamps in Switzerland, and so on, when buying in large quantities, and when all are received, to mix them together yourself. The best method of mixing stamps in large lots is in a box of about the size of a soap box. Run an axis through the center of the box, support both ends of the rod by upright pieces of wood (standards) with holes bored in same, in which the rod may rotate. Hinge a cover on the box and fix a clasp on the lid. Now fill the box half full of stamps—a handful of French stamps, another of German, and so on, shut the cover and give the box a twirl. There is no other way of mixing the stamps so well.

To the cost of the stamps must be added the express, which in the case of imported stamps is, of course, the greater. Continentals bought in this country can be sent by freight when the expense is less. The common stamps of the United States and Canada are of the same class as the continentals.

Stamps other than what we have just described, and cataloguing 1c to say 10c, may be included in what we will call the second class. They are the solid meat of most dealers' stocks, excepting the stocks of those who make a specialty of rare stamps. These "second class" stamps, the variety of which is almost countless, are the ones on which most dealers make their profit. They are used in packets, made up into sets, and sold singly over the counter or upon approval sheets. They include some European stamps of a better class than found in continentals, and stamps of almost every postal-issuing country of the world. As the commission paid to agents is about 50 per cent. for selling this class of stamps, large prices, of course, cannot be paid for them. And it is not necessary to pay big prices for a great variety of the stamps coming under this class, provided one knows how to buy and buys in sufficiently large quantities. The various sources of supply for dealers will next be considered.

## 7 SPECIAL BARGAINS 7

- 15 varieties Cuba 25c
- 5 " Philippine Islands, N.C.O.G. 10c
- 10 " Peru N.C.O.G. 15c
- 10 " Porto Rico, cat. 85c 30c
- 4 " Nicaragua 1869, cat. 95c 30c
- 5 " Venezuela 1896 cat. 79c, n.c.o.g. 25c
- 50 " from S. & C. A., some British

Colonies, a fine packet for the money 25c  
Send for special bargain list and grand free premium offer to agents. *Sterling Stamp Co.*  
23 South 8th St. :: Richmond :: Ind.

**STAMPS** 100 all diff. 10c; 25 all diff. U.S. 10c; 8 Japan 5c; Albums 18c and 25c. App. shts. 50p.c. List on application.  
**MAGNET STAMP CO.** Clinton, Mass.

*Something of Interest for Everybody in*  
**PHILATELIC WEST**

**Superior . . . . . Nebraska**

Trial four months 10c or 50c per year: 100 pages monthly, brim full of top notch matter pertaining to Stamps, Coins, Photography, Curios, Relics, etc. Finely illustrated, the best of everything and plenty of it. Official organ 22 societies, over 11000 members. Ads. pay at 1c per word, three insertions for the price of two. Write to-day for copy of the oldest, largest and *greatest* paper of its kind.

75 var. stamps free to all sending for sheets at 50 per cent. discount. *G.A. Tucker, Amesbury, Mass.*

## BIG STAMP PAPER FREE

500 Different stamps all mounted on sheets cat. about \$10.00; fine \$1.50  
U.S. 1895 50c postage 6c  
1895 1 dollar black 27c

We buy and sell stamps and coins  
111 Different stamps, China, etc., 6c; 1000 mixed, 25c. 10 different picture stamps, tigers, etc., unused 15c.  
40 different United States stamps 10c.  
**OMAHA STAMP & COIN CO., Omaha, Neb.**

**A PRESENT** To every applicant for our fine sheets we will present a U. S. stamp worth 10c. 50 p. c. discount. Enclose a 2c stamp. **Westwood Stamp Co.** . . . **WESTWOOD . . . MASS.**

## DEALERS WHOLESALE

Our new wholesale list of 32 pages has just been issued and prices a very large variety of stamps, sets, packets, mixtures and dealer's supplies. Mailed free. Prices will interest every dealer.

**Marks Stamp Co. TORONTO, CAN.**

**WANTED** We are open to purchase for spot cash, stamps of every country in quantity; collections, job lots, consignments, offers and price-lists wanted.

## WANTED WANTED

**Monthly BARGAIN LIST**

- ◆ \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$50.00 and \$100.00 genuine Confederate Bills 25c
- ◆ \$100.00 Confederate, Mrs. Jeff Davis 25c
- ◆ 50c Jefferson Davis 5c
- ◆ 6 var. Greece unused, 1902 1 to 20 12c
- ◆ 4 var. Hungarian newspaper, comp. 5c
- ◆ 7 Ecuador Jubilee complete, cat. 1.25 30c
- ◆ 6 Buffalo Exposition complete, 15c
- ◆ 20 Paris Exposition complete, new 10c
- ◆ 100 unused Cuban postage only 20c
- ◆ 25 var. U. S. Colonies, Philippine Is., Puerto Rico and Cuba, only 25c
- ◆ 4 var. Soudan Camel Trooper, new 15c
- ◆ 5c blue Confederate, new or used 6c
- ◆ Don't buy until you get our illustrated catalog pricing over 100 diff. packets and sets, or send references for finest sheets at 50 p.c. discount. Largest stock of paper money in the world. Why not write me? **Samuel P. Hughes**
- ◆ **OMAHA :: :: :: NEBR.**

*The 1903, or 62d edition, of the*  
**Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue**  
will be ready early in December. Price 58c, post free.

## ADVANCE SHEETS

Mailed to subscribers, as each form is printed, on payment of \$5.00.  
No dealer can afford to be without them.

## INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Editions now in course of preparation. Will be published Nov. 15th and sold at popular prices. Write for particulars and 84 page price list.

**Scott Stamp & Coin Co.**  
18 East 23d St., New York



# 10 BOOKS Free, Free!

You may select any TEN of the following books under the conditions given below.

THIS is the greatest FREE OFFER ever made by any publishers of juvenile literature; and if these books were not made in our own printing establishment from the latest labor-saving machinery, it would be impossible for us to give away ONE MILLION FREE BOOKS, as we now propose to do.

You probably know that we are the publishers of THE YOUTH'S REALM, an illustrated, monthly paper, worth at least \$1.00 a year, but which we are at present offering for only 35 cents a year. Now if you will get us only one yearly subscriber to the YOUTH'S REALM at 35 cents, or subscribe yourself for one year, we will give you free any TEN of the books listed below. Books are not for sale at any price, and six months' subscriptions do not apply to this offer under any conditions.

An easy way to secure new subscribers is for you to offer your friends who are willing to subscribe any five books on the list, while you select for yourself five more for each new subscriber thus obtained.

Books must be ordered only by the numbers given them, to avoid delay.

## HERE IS THE LIST OF FREE BOOKS!

**TRICKS.** How to Perform Tricks of Sleight-of-hand. It reveals the secrets of the conjurer's art, telling you how to do wonderful tricks with cards, coins, chemicals, etc. Full directions are also given for making the necessary apparatus. NO. 5.

**ELECTRICITY.** How to do Electrical Experiments with apparatus easily made at home. A most instructive book for the amateur, explaining the silver-plating process, the battery, electrophorus, magnet, leyden jar, etc. NO. 11.

**WAR STORIES.** By Geo. L. Kilmer. Thrilling narratives of the Civil War, illustrated. NO. 50.

**PUZZLES.** A Collection of Rebuses, Charades, etc., illustrated. They will afford plenty of entertainment for the home circle during the long winter evenings. NO. 53.

**STORY BOOK.** Charles' Surprise, and After a Fallen Star, by Joseph R. Simms, the popular author of juvenile works. NO. 10.

**STORY BOOK.** The Hidden Box, by Wilbur Olmstead. One of the best stories by this famous author. NO. 6.

**TWO STORIES.** By Jas. E. Altgeld. They amuse the younger readers and teach a good moral besides. NO. 1.

**COINS.** Prices we Pay You for the U. S. Coins worth over face value. Some coins you handle are rare and you want to know it. NO. 14.

**RECEIPTS.** Household Receipts and Hints. The young housekeeper can get many good ideas from this work. NO. 52.

**STAMP DICTIONARY.** Of all terms used among collectors. The most complete philatelic dictionary of stamp words such as rouletted, grilled, embossed, wove, S.S.S.S., etc., etc., ever published. In fact it explains everything, and is worth 50c to any collector. NO. 7.

**STAMPS.** How to Deal in Postage Stamps. Many trade secrets are here given away for the first time. It will interest any collector. NO. 9.

**STAMPS.** Prices we Pay You for Postage Stamps, illustrated with cuts of rare and common varieties. If you have duplicates you need this catalogue. NO. 8.

**STAMPS.** Queer Facts about Postage Stamps, giving a great deal of information every intelligent collector should know. NO. 3.

**STAMPS.** Where Dealers Get their Stamps, a secret never before made known to the public. It also tells where you can pick up a great many stamps free, and get large prices for some by selling them to dealers. NO. 12.

**CHEMISTRY.** How to Perform Chemical Experiments at Home. A fine laboratory manual on tests for acids, how to make gases, explosives, etc., and a great variety of colored fires etc. for illuminations. Any boy can start a laboratory by securing this book. NO. 2.

**LINCOLN.** Short Stories of Lincoln, by John Ridpath and others, illustrated. NO. 51.

**TOYS.** How to Make Toys, such as fire balloons, kites, bows and arrows, flying pigeons, etc., etc. NO. 18.

\* Starred numbers refer to works folded in paper, not book, form, but of same size as the rest.

Order Books only by NUMBER to avoid delay in getting them.

**A. BULLARD & CO.,** PUBLISHERS of . . . . THE YOUTH'S REALM,

NO. 446 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS

THE PLACE TO BUY... ARTISTIC

We have the Largest Assortment of LAMPS and FIXTURES in New England.

Call and see them or Send Catalogue for

**WE LIGHT**

ELECTRIC LIGHT GAS and OIL FIXTURES

MCKENNEY & WATERBURY, 181 FRANKLIN ST. BOSTON

A Catalog for 8c. We have reprinted a limited edition of the catalogue which has been appearing monthly in the REALM.

All countries are complete from A to Germany. The prices are intended for 1903. The book for 8c if ordered now of the publishers.

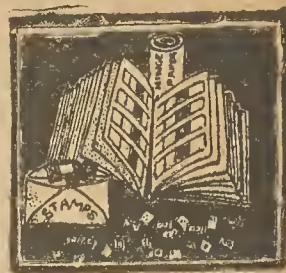
Boys, Look at This!

**Kites Free.**

Diagrams and full directions for making toy kites, the Eddy kite, and the wonderful Blue Hill Observatory box kite. Material costs little or nothing. The box kite will rise straight from the hand, and carry a camera into the clouds for photographing from high altitudes. Large ones used in war for making observations. Inventors now adopt the plan of the kite for new experiments in flying machines. You want to know all about them. Send 10c for trial subscription to our paper and receive these directions, with the history of the kite, free.

REALM, Station A, Boston, Mass.

### STAMP COLLECTIONS GIVEN AWAY.



THIS big outfit consists of one WORLD stamp album, latest edition, fully illustrated with cuts of the various postage stamps of the world, and provided with spaces for a large collection of 2,300 varieties; one sheet of best hinge paper for mounting stamps; one packet of 100 stamps, cataloguing about \$1.50, and including: Shanghai, Jamaica (Jubilee, etc.) Bogota, a U. S. worth 25c, Argentine, Cuba 50c, unused, of 1875, '79, '80, Mexico, Servia, and others; and our illustrated lists of stamps and premiums. This collection will give you a good start, and what duplicates you find can be exchanged with the boys for other stamps. This great collection free, as a premium, if you will get us one new yearly subscriber to this paper. You never before heard of an offer equal to this one, made simply to add 10,000 or more names to our subscription list. Collection not sold without subscription.

REALM, Sta. A, Boston, Mass

### FREE 20 VAR. OF U. S. REVENUES

Cat value 27c for the names and addresses of two honest collectors and 2c for postage.

1901 Revs., \$1 red, \$1, \$2 gray, the 3 .03  
\$10 gray, fine, cut, only .25  
\$10 green .75  
Stamp menagerie; 10 different animal stamps giraffe, camel, etc. only .10  
20 Paris Exposition stamps each nation represented, only .10  
4 Greece, 1901, only .05  
2 Egypt camel .05  
Dime Album, holds 480 stamps .05  
" " board covers, holds 600 stps..10  
Imperial Album, holds 3500 stamps .30  
International Album, latest 1.50  
50 blank sheets 10c. 100 for 19c  
50 blank approval books 60c. 100 for 90c  
Ask for our lists of 1/2 and 1c stamps and bargain sets. Wholesale list for dealers.  
Postage 2c extra. Toledo Stp. Co., Toledo, O.

When answering advertisements please mention the Youth's Realm

### STAMPS ON APPROVAL

PRICES BELOW SCOTT'S CAT. A N D half com. allowed. Agents wanted. A Buying catalogue of Coins, Stamps, etc., 20 pages 10c. Selling catalogue of coins, paper money, etc., 36 pages 10c. Sent for 25c.: 20 Foreign Coins; 10 old U. S. Copper cents; 10 Confederate or Broken bank bills; or 3,000 stamp hinges.

**STAMP & COIN EXCHANGE,**  
23 ANN ST., N. Y. CITY.

MY NEW WHOLESALE LIST just issued sent on application to STAMP DEALERS ONLY. Apply to— Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr., 411 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

### 25 VARIETIES OLD 17c

Civil War Revs. I want agents to sell U. S. postage and revenue stamps at 50 per cent discount.

**FRED C. JONES**  
Louisville 2013 BROOK STREET Ky.

### Wholesale Prices

ON APPLICATION. RICHARD R. BROWN, Wholesale Dealer in

POSTAGE STAMPS, KEYPORT, N. J.

**SEND** For our latest "World's Fair" novelty, 1st building on Saint Louis World's Fair site, only 10c. Money back if not satisfied. Price list of souvenir cards free. E. G. KOCH & CO., Bx. 497, Peoria, Ills.

SCOTT'S POSTAL CARD AND LETTER CARD Catalogue, illustrated with over 1000 engravings, POST FREE, 25 CENTS.

500 U. S. Stamps, all OBSOLETE. PRICE, 30 CENTS. This packet contains duplicates.

1,000 EUROPEAN STAMPS, Well Mixed, Postpaid, 25 Cts. This lot contains duplicates.

A. BULLARD & CO., Sta. A, Boston, Mass.